HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-S-Dan's Tribulations.
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ROSTER & BAL'S 8-Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE-S:13-Sheridan; or, The Maid of Roth.

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HAZARD, HAZARD & CO., Druggists, have removed from their old

quarters, Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, to their new building, 256 Fifth ave.

New Pork Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

can was about to begin a searching inquiry into the fines his duties with regard to legislation with lat st opposition to Monsigner Satelli in the United great clearness. It points out, in the first - Many persons were injul ing of the ground in the city of Avila, Spain. == Four new cases of cholers were discovered in the of Government. He is its equal, no less, but no city of Berlin. === There were no further serious more. It is made his duty to report to Condisturbances in the English colliery districts.

Domestic.-The opposition to the appointment of H. C. Astwood as consul to Calais is expected to take the shape of formal protest from several New-York business men. — Monsigner Satelli of-ficiated at the dedication of St. Pius's Church in Chicago. == The attendance at the World's Fair last week was 1,119,689, or more than the attendance during the month of May. ==== G. Howard Davison, secretary of the State Fair Association, was thrown from his horse and pain- bear upon individual Congressmen. In so far fully hurt at Syracuse.

City and Surburban.—Five persons were saved

from drowning at Coney Island, and one man lost holding it, he is a usurper of influences that his life at Rockaway Beach. People of Patch-ogue, L. I., have armed themselves against Fifty-two French arti-ans; who will study the World's Fair and American industries through the country, arrived in this city.

cooler. Temperature yestershy: Highest 79 degrees; lowest 63; average 70 3-4.

Every day (Sundays, of course, excepted) must bring a fresh accession of joy to the brarts of the World's Fair managers. The attendance at the great show is steadily increasing, and the financial prospects are as steadily brightening. During last week, for example, the number of visitors who paid for the privilege of entering the gates was greater than during the entire month of May, when the Fair can truthfully be said to have been only nominally open. It reached 1.119,689troly a large figure, but one which ought to be at least equalled in every week until the close of the Exposition, if the weather continues favorable.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Captain John G. B. Adams, who was elected at the Indianapolis encampinent last week, is a thoroughgoing Grand Army man, and very popular with the rank and file of that great and influential organization. His record as a soldier was most excellents he both fought and bled for his country, and in addition he was held by the rebels as a prisoner for nine menths. Captain Adams is a citizen of Massachusetts, and holds an official position in the Government of that State. He was so strong a candidate at the encompment that the other aspirants withdrew and his election was unanimous. In his hands the interests of the Grand Army will sun about which all things political must revolve be managed wisely and safely.

University extension has undoubtedly taken a firm hold in England, and the interest in the movement is general and deep. One of its students at the university towns, though this year only one has been held-in Cambridge. A score of well-known lecturers have been in attendance there, and a large number of classes have been carried on. The number of pupils is above 600. The scope of the work and the wide interest felt in it are shown by the fact that the pupils come not only from all parts of Great Britain and Canada, but also from Greece, Switzerland, Russia, Jamaica, France, India, Sweden and Germany. Uni-

politan, character.

the pink of condition, and will be prepared to claim as any others. But protection is exwin decisively, so that when the selection of the yacht to meet the Valkyrie is made there will be no doubt in any mind as to the wisd m of the committee's choice. A good wind and a eapital race-so say we all of us!

Not a little of the information which the Ways and Means Committee has obtained in the course of the hearings thus far must have been decidedly unwelcome to the Democratic members. Two cardinal Free Trade principles have been thoroughly riddled by the witnesses who appeared last week-namely, that the tariff is a tax which is paid by the consumer, and that ad valorem are preferable to specific duties. The weight of evidence is largely on the other side; but it is not to be expected that the majority of the committee will be influenced by any evidence of this nature. They are not getting what they want and will not be inclined to extend the hearings, although it will be impossible in the time assigned to give adequate hearings to all the industries that will be affected by the proposed changes in duties.

SENATORS AND "OUTSIDE PRESSURE."

Senator Teller, perhaps the leading champion of the silver interest in the Senate, made a speech on Saturday, addressed in a peculiar sense to his colleagues, which, if wanting in dignity, was certainly not wanting in craft. It related to the pressure that is being brought to bear by the newspaper press of the country on the Senate in general, and by the Administration on individual Senators in particular, to secure the passage of the Repeal bill. Mr. Teller has few superiors among the men who sit with him as a Senate in what may be called practical ability. His speech was an illustration of his equipment in this respect. It was an appeal, not to patriotism, but to vanity and prejudice. It had, however, a certain justification in the facts. The tone in which the Senate has been reminded of its duty, as those favoring repeal understand its duty, has not always been respectful. The note of dictation has been distinctly clear in many newspaper articles, and motives have been ascribed to the Anti-Repealers which it is not just to suggest. The campaign against what we regard as a supremely dangerous financial heresy does not require the aid of vituperation nor bombastic dictation. It is true, as we think, that the Senate contains one or two men who are miserably out of place there; men who can scarcely be taken seriously, and who are the results of political accidents, which subtract largely from the meed of public respect due to every man on whom is placed the seal of selection as the representative of a great American Commonwealth in the Senate of the United States. But these men are to be dealt with as individuals. The Free Silver party in the Senate is almost a majority. In the Nation it is, if not proportionately considerable, certainly numerous, and neither prudently nor properly is it to be treated with Mr. Teller was plainly right in his remarks

concerning the telegram of congratulation addressed by President Cleveland to Congressman Wilson upon the passage of the Repeal bill by the House. The President committed something more than a breach of etiquette in gress the condition of the country as he sees it, and to make such recommendations thereupon as seem to his judgment good. He possesses also the power to veto any act, but that act may be passed over his veto if, notwithstanding his objections, two-thirds of both houses approve it. It is evident from these provisions that the President has no function to perform in bringing indirect pressure to as he undertakes to cury his policy by the use of patronage or by the threat of withdo not belong to him. In the end Presidential pressure of this kind must result in the defeat of the object sought to be attained by it. It excites just resentment. Americans weather. For east for to day: Fair, slightly are not the kind of people who are going to have persons who hold office as their servants engage in any kind of arrogant dictation. Mr. Cleveland is much admired for what is called his stardiness. A man who has sound opinions, and who does not fear to express them. is indeed always admirable; but a man who assumes that he is gifted with supernatural faculties, and is entitled to say to his fellowcitizens in a free Republic, "Do this or do my displeasure," is a trifle too stordy.

The motive of Mr. Teller's address was course, to bolster Senators of his way of thinking in their opposition to the pending bill, and to excite resentment in the minds of other Senators. In this purpose he ought to fail. The arguments of the President and of the newspaper press on the one side of this question, and the arguments of Mr. Teller and his friends on the other, are all entitled to the consideration of the Senate. But dietetion. whether inducted through a newspaper arti-cle, a Presidential telegram of congratulation, or an artful appeal against these to vanity and prejudice, should all similarly fail. Unfair methods of all kinds should be put down, and it follows that the public is entitled to a vote in the Senate on this question without any of that delay which is one phase, and not the least objectionable, of these unfair methods.

THE LATEST SCHEMES.

Some otherwise worthy men appear to have come to regard the silver question as the central Their point of view is not the highest nor the best. It is scarcely elevated statesmanship. possibly it may be considered hardly patriotic to propose or favor any measure which men sincerely believe hurtful to their country as features is the summer meetings of extension a means of panishing the people who oppose some other measure deemed desirable. Nor is it to be hastily assumed that Senators, whose strong interest in the silver question leads them to employ highly intense adjectives, and to breathe out their anger in remarks which might be mistaken for threats, will actually tarnish their own reputations by voting, when the time comes, to aid the Democratic party in de stroying home industries because purchases of

silver are to be arrested. It has been said more than once that silver

versity extension in rangama may be said to be be be been point of an international, even cosmo- as any other class. Undoubtedly, if any body in themselves has returned, and is as strong of men whatever has a claim upon the Govern- as ever. ment for favors irrespective of the public wel-The four would-be Cup defenders are all in fare, the producers of silver have as good a tended, not for the benefit of individuals, but public schools, has been investigating the pubdo their pretriest in the race to-day, or litteen with an honest belief that the public welfare lie school systems of other cities in the countries to windward and return, or vice versa. will thereby be promoted. Moreover protection try. In comparing their methods with those Everybony is gian that the boats which have been left behind in the previous races are in is extended, not by purchasing pig-iron or of the New-York schools he finds that the been left behand in the previous rates are in woollen cloths and storing them in the Treas- latter are behind the cities of the West "in no way discouraged, and invent to make a larger are being a factor and a factor are being a factor and a factor are being a fac gallant attempt to snow the viguant energy fall in part, and in many cases wholly, upon those who have paid any intelligent attention the foreigners who want the benefit of Ameri- to the subject. In fact, Mr. Jasper's own statecan markets. There would not be the slightest ments indicate that he has put the matter very objection to a high duty on importations of mildly, to say the least. Many of the Western silver ore or bull on if it could be shown that cities, he says, spend much more money on the public welfare would thereby be promoted, their schools than New-York does. Chicago, tected articles enjoy. But they desire, it may behind nearly all the great cities of the counmarket.

further in some respects. Senator Faulkner there is too much division of responsibility. proposes to coin silver until the amount coined. In fact, it is almost impossible to fix the blame shall reach \$800,000,000. It has been hastily on any one person or set of officers, and the inferred that the Senator intends to have this result is that no one is to blame when improvelarge amount of silver dollars coined in addi- ments are not introduced and when the schools tion to the amount new in existence. His are not kept up to the highest standard of plan is quite unwise enough without going to excellence." that length. There are now in the Treasury In spite of these admissions, which, though and in circulation 419,000,000 standard sil- not so intended, are a most serious indictment

practically irredeemable paper.

"GENIUS FOR GOVERNMENT." There is a story current in Washington of

whom had served in the Confederate Army, ideals of teaching can be expected while he is two Senators from Southern States, both of going home together in convivial most from a party after dining well, when one drew himself up suddenly by a lamp-post and said: " \mathbb{I} about it. It's sheer genius, my boy. We fellows have the genius of government, and they know it. They can't get along without us. That's what's the matter, and that's why we're

Leaning there at midnight against the lamnpost, an old notion which had doubtless held possession of the statesman's mind for some time found suddenly candid expression. It was not a new notion-that "we fellows" of the South have the "genius for government" and "they can't get along without us," For a great many years prior to 1860 it had been not merely a notion or conceit, but a fundamental article of belief among Southern states men that all the political wisdom of the countey, the capacity for directing public affairs the genius for government, in short, was south of Mason and Dixon's line, and that, though occasionally a man might be sent to Congress from the North whom they could recognize were essential to the Government, and that capacity for conducting affairs left to prevent the Dark Continen .. the entire system from going to pieces, led them In his early years Dr. Schnitzer was known that, because I say so, or stand in dread of into trouble in 1861. It was very serious trouble. They waded through it for four year -with great courage and constancy to their belief, be it said-and at the end of it dis covered that they had no monopoly of the genius for government. They found that the great body of citizens north of Mason and break up a fever and to negotiate a treaty. Dixen's line, though they lived by their own Gordon was presently commissioned to do one tions by which they carned their sub-istence, man. He was to possess, administer and civiland sometimes sent sheemakers, tailors and blacksmiths to represent them in Congress, were, after all, not unskilfed in the conduct Schnitzer to be his chief aid, and the result of government, and entirely competent to carry vindicated the wisdom of his choice. The it on, not only without the aid, but against literal record of the Austrian doctor's work in

For a few years following the failure of falling again into the belief that they are the them. And, on the whole, why should they plies he could no longer get from Europe. not think so? With the return of the Demo- At last, when every p ssible opportunity for ner in which they are filling up all the places in the Government and assuming to direct its. There again he showed himself a master

NEW-YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Superintendent Jasper, of the New-York City

Such a duty would give to the silver producers for instance, spends a million dollars a year exactly the advantage which producers of pro- more. In the matter of buildings New-York is almost be said they demand, something entirely try, and the salaries it pays are relatively less different, a favor which is not given to any than those paid in other cities. "The trouble other class of producers. They wish Gov- of the New-York schools," says Mr. Jasper, emment to buy their entire product at their wis owing to the fact that our schools are own price, without regard to the world's operated on laws which are fifty years behind the times. Our system is cumbersome and de-The latest so-called compromise goes even ficient in many respects. Unquestionably

ver dollars, and the Treasury holds silver of the New-York public school system. Mr. bullion reported worth \$122,000,000. Mr. Jasper maintains that the standard of scholar-Faulkner would proceed to coin the bellion in ship in the New-York schools is fully up to the Treasury at the rate of \$3,000,000 per the average. But the force of that claim demonth, which would take something over four pends entirely on the ideal of scholarship held years, and would then continue the coinage by the min who makes it; and there are many at the same rate about six years and a half of Mr. Jasper's fellow-citizens who, while ad longer. The sole excuse for this proposal is mitting his ability and good intentions, believe that silver coins are by some persons supposed that his ideal is a faulty one. For what is the to be a security for the paper which can be proof that he offers for his assertion that the issued against them. But, in fact, the silver New-York schools are not behind other schools dollars form no security whatever, and the in giving a good education? Simply this, that scheme would mean simply a vast inflation of New-York's school exhibit at the World's Fair is, in the opinion of Mr. Jasper, "immeasur-The report that the silver men have ex- ably more satisfactory than the exhibit of the pressed a willingness to accept such a measure local schools." Now, while we are glad to is scarcely entitled to attention. Their in- know that the New-York schools have made a terest would assuredly gain nothing for four satisfactory exhibit, the fact has little or no years, during which the bullion in the Treas- value as a proof that their methods of teachury would be turned into dellars. It would ing are good. Rather, it gives color to the assuredly depress the price of silver bullion to charge so frequently made that the system of flood the country with paper redeemable only in teaching in our schools is seriously defective. silver, which would in all probability depreciate It crams into the minds of the punils a large with painful rapidity. For the silver producers assortment of unrelated facts, without really it would be immeasurably more advantageous educating them in the true sense of the word to have no such addition made to the paper It is mechanical and wooden, spending much circulation, so that after the less profitable of its time in what may be called the calissilver mines had been closed there might be thenies of education, that make a striking show chance of getting more actual silver into in outward results, but which do little to fit circulation and active use as money. The pro- the pupil for the active duties of life. What posal of Mr. Faulkner seems to be peculiarly is needed, say the critics of the New-York objectionable alike to silver producers and to schools, is a radical revolution in its system, others who desire to keep for this country an which Mr. Jasper himself admits is fifty years honest currency, as good as that of any other behind the times, and especially the introduction of enlightened, progressive and scientific methods of teaching, in place of the useless pell-parrot methods now in vogue. It is evihowever, from the gratification which Mr. Jasp r expresses over New-York's school exhibit that no change in the methods and

But waiving the question of Superintendent Jasper's conception of scholarship, as to which, say, old fellow, did you ever think how formy of course, there may be two opinions, it is in all this business is?" "What business?" said disputable that the public schools of New-York the other. "Why, this business here. Only a few years ago you and I were in arms against. They are noteriously defective in equipment. this Government, doing all we could to break There are not enough school buildings to acit up and set up another. Now here we aresanitary condition of many of the buildings is against-members of its highest legislative bul. The responsibility for the government United a sinka sinkline the legislative is in no sense the superior in authority of the legislative branch of Government. He is its equal, no loss that the expectation of the legislative branch of Government. He is its equal, no loss to the superior in authority of the legislative branch of Government. He is its equal, no loss to the superior in authority of the legislative branch of Government. He is its equal, no loss to the superior in authority of the legislative branch of Government. of our schools that they are fifty years behind the age. But if it is true-and every one qualified to judge will admit that it is true-it should be said, and repeated, until the enlightened public opinion of the city is aroused to the point of instituting a radical reform.

THE END OF EMIN.

So many false reports of Emin Pacha's death have come to hand in the last half dozen years that the world now looks with doubt upon such news when it is again out forward. Unhappily, however, these latest reports bear stronger marks of truth than any that have come before. They have come through different channels, but they agree on the main p int and on the essential details, and there seems scarcely a resen for still disbelieving their correctness. The last of the Soudan heroes has fallen, a victim to the savage vengeunce as their peer, the South was the only natural of the e Arab misercants against whom he so habitat, breeding place and training ground long and so galiantly did battle. Thus ends for first-class statesmen. The belief that they one of the most picturesque careers of modern times, and, on the whole, one of the most usewithout them there would not be enough ful lives ever devoted to the enlightenment of

chiefly as a successful physician, whose work was marked by the studious care and thor oughness characteristic of a German scientist In the Orient he developed a high degree of diplomatic skill, and by the time he joined forces with Gordon he was equally ready to ize a vast empire of savage negroes and still more savage Arabs. In this work he chose Dr. the opposition of the whole race of geniuses. Equitoria is as thrilling and romantic as any tyle of fiction. He erented schools, postoffices. the enterprise entered upon by the gentlemen e tren mills and iron works in the very heart who have the genius for government, during of Africa. He made the slave trade a thing the time when the Government was removing of the past. He transformed unclad savages the disabilities they had incurred by treasen into intelligent and industrious citizens. When and restoring to them unimpaired all the rights. Hicks fell, and the shame of the century was they had forfeited, they were good enough t. effected in the betrayal of Gordon, he remained admit that they had been treated with magna- at his post, undismayed. And long after Britramity. The conversation under the lamp- ish blundering had enabled the Mahdi to tripest indicates the passing of that period. The umph of Khartoum and everywhere else, h old delusion is resuming its sway. They are still held Wadelai and Lado and the surrounding territory with a strong hand, replenishing born rulers, with the genius for government, his armory from the camps of his enemies, and and that the country cannot get along without wresting from the wilds of Equatoria the sup-

cratic party to power comes back the old him to share the fate of Gorden had been afregime under which a small kn t of politicians forded, and he had stubbornly refused to be controlled the Southern Democracy, which was killed, or to let the Arabs overrun his capa minority of the party in the country, and ital, or yet to desert his post and run away, an that minority controlled the whole party absolutely. The few leaders who could swing a Against his will he was brought away, his great party as they wished, and by means of province was abandoned to a worse barbarism swing the whole country to their purposes, than ever, and all the splendid fruitage of year certainly did have some warrant for claiming of toil was lost. Then slights and contumely to have the genius of government. The man- were heaped upon him, until, wrathful under

versity extension in England may be said to producers were entitled to as much protection policy on all questions shows that the belief of men, a scientist and a soldier of commandhidden records of the Dark Continent and placed them before the eyes of the world. He sent to Europe vast stores of objects to enrich museums, and voluminous records to tell of the wonders that yet remained. Alone he did it, with his few friends, backed by no Government or chartered company. And now he falls beneath the treacherous blade of some nameless Arab assassin, and his bones bleach in the trackless jungle. It is the ending Africa has given to many another hero; to none, perhaps, more worthy of honor and renown than Edward Schnitzer-Emin, "the Faithful."

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The stock market and the Department of Agriculture are not in happy accord. The stock market has been soaring upward on wings of faith, as if nothing could check a return of prices to the level of last year. Notwithstanding the prudent realizing of many speculators on Wednesday and Thursday, the market resumed its upward flight, and on Saturday closed \$1.83 per share higher than the week before for railroad stocks, having advanced in three weeks \$6.28 per share or 14 per cent, while the trust stocks rose last week \$4.25 per share, making in three weeks \$13.65 per share or 30 per cent. Judging from the price, one might imagine that the crops of 1803 were phenomenally large, and that business in all branches and in every part of the country was as prosperous and as sure to be prosperous as it was summer of 1879, when, with a wheat crop larger by 40,000,000 bushels, and a cotton crop larger by 40 per cent than had been produced in any previous year, stocks started on their rapid rise from an average of \$50 to more than \$70 per

The conditions this year are not the same. The Agricultural Department may lamentably exagre rate the injury to grain and cotton, but it is at least certain that the yield of 1893 will not approach the largest ever known in either of the ading staples. The official report made public on Saturday is as gloomy as if it were the joint product of Mr. Cammack, who is said to hold 0,000,000 bushels of wheat, and the other great speculators who hold vast quantities of cotton and orn and oats. In effect it affirms that an eighth of the corn, or 215,000,000 bushels, was destroyed by drouth in the month of August, so that the vield with be only 1,600,000,000 bushels; that 13.2 per cent of the winter and spring wheat, or 50,000,on bushels, was also destroyed in the same month after most of the winter wheat had been harvested, leaving no more than 332,000,000 bushels for food, seed and export; that the yield of oats was also cut down 27,000,000 bushels, and the yield of potatoes 34,000,000 bushels, and that the injury o cotton in one month diminished the yield 8.7 per cent, so that 292,000 bales less than the crop of last year is all that can be expected. These are the deductions which the official figures would estify, if they were entitled to entire confidence, lappily for the country, its crops are not destroyed the fields as easily or as often as in the reports of speculators or Cranger statisticians.

the report of the Department as evidence that the yield of cotton would not exceed 6,000,-000 bales. The annual statement of "The Finanial Chronicle," just published, makes the crop The loss was heavy, but if the public but not been deluded about it the price would not have been lifted to 9.14 cents in January, so that exports for the year declined 1,462,000 bales to 402,800, nor would the stock of American cotton sight here and abroad have been 1,770,586 ales September 1, while European consumption of all cotton declined only 250,000 and American consumption only 26,000 beles. Starting a new op year with such stocks in sight, the planter by attribute their calamity in part to the talse datements of a year ago if the price of their

roduct is unduly depressed.

The official statements were even more success lly deceptive last year in regard to wheat, and ave entailed a still greater loss to wheat producers. A year ago the Department estimated the yield at less than 500,000,000 bushels, but it has ice been compelled to admit that its estimates were many million bushels too low, and they differ by 72,000,000 bushels for that crop and the preceding from results ascertained. In part because Government." "Oh, magnanimous be d—d?" bungling way, that would reflect discredit on the farmers have witnessed average prices for the said the other, "there isn't any magnanimity a small village. It is not pleasant to say this: now confronted with an enermous surplus of old wheat to depress the value of their deficient crop this year. The Department figures would make the yield about 33,000,000 bushels less than the quantity required for food and seed, and if this were believed to be true, the price would not be lower than the lowest ever touched until this year. Corn has been growing stronger the past week, as there is abundant reason for believing that the yield has been largely reduced by drouth, but whether as much as the Department reports it may never be possible to determine, for there are no means of measuring the year's supply as accurately as that of wheat is measured,

of two conflicting sorts. Wherever business makes a record for itself there is exhibited a decline in omparison with last year, except in exports from New-York, which showed last week a gratifying in-The imports last week were less than half these of the corresponding week last year in value, and for two weeks have shown a decrease of 37 per cent. The earnings of ninety-two railroads in August were 10.6 per cent less than last year, and for the fourth week of the month earngs were 16 per cent less. The shipments of nots and shoes from Boston, given by "The Shoe and Leather Reporter," show a de-line of 32 per cent. The exchanges through clearing houses outthe New-York for August show a decline of 30 per cent, and for the first week of September, a ecline of 31.8 per cent. The sales of wool at the three largest markets were only 1,271,200 pounds for the week ending Tuesday, against 7,616,800 st year, but over 2,060,600 pounds have since been sold. The output of pig iron September 1 was only 85,510 tons weekly, a decrease of 21,500 tons in August, and a decrease of 96,000 tons or 3 per cent since May 1, and nevertheless stocks of pig iron unsold increased at the rate of 22,000 labor and were much engressed in the compa- of the greatest tasks ever committed to one tons weekly during the month. The liabilities of firms failing in August alone were greater than in any entire quarter excepting five during the rast sixteen years, according to the estimate of Dun & o. exceeding S60,000,000.

Other tidings during the past week have been

But tidings of a very different and far more cheerful kind have brightened the dispatches during the past week. In spite of overenthusiastic repetitions of the same glad announcements day after day, the dispatches have actually named forty-one establishments which have resumed work during the past week, eight of them only in part, and have also mentioned thirty-three nore which will resume this week or next. Of the whole number, fourteen are iron, fifteen cotton, nine rubber, eight knitting, six glass, four banking, three woollen, three silk, two paper, and two mining concerns, besides one each in several other branches. For the first time in over four months the number of hands employed has actually increased during the past week, with bright prospects for further increase. Money markets have become comparatively easy, though commercial loans are still few and at high rates, and the irculation of currency has increased, though the freesury has taken in \$1,600,000 gold and \$2,-400,000 silver, the bank issues having risen \$3,soo,000, and mounted above \$200,000,000. While in business done thus far there is little gain, there is every prospect that important gain nay soon be realized.

Mayor Gilroy, we observe, is strongly in favor that if one is arranged he will gladly make the journey to Chicago again, and in his official capacity. At the time Brooklyn Day was celebrated at the Exposition—June 27—The Tribune urged distance. "Excuse me," he said, "but you tella me one ting, if you pils."

"You see, you new customer of mine. I vish you new that it you pay for 'nuther tune or for me to go way."—(Chicago Tribune. f a New-York City Day at the Fair, and says

that New-York should make arrange similar celebration. We believed, and still, that it would be a good thing in itself, and that it would have a strong tendency to put end to the absurd belief in certain Western quanters that New-York is jealous of the big city on the lake. Why does not Mayor Gilroy take the initiative in a movement for New-York Day? The State showed its good will toward the Fair last week. It certainly is not too late for the cite to do likewise.

We make our best compliments to General Len Wallace, soldier, diplomatist and man of letters He has achieved the (literary) impossible. He has struck the bull's eye twice in succession. After his phenomenal hit with "Ben Hur" he has given us, in "The Prince of India," another book which no man will say shows the least falling off. Is is as if Mrs. Stowe had been able to write a second "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Criticasters may fancy that they find, here and there, an anachronism or a careless phrase; but it is a great book, and, withal, what Mr. Greeley used to call mights interesting reading.

Money worth less than its face value is bad, but money the worth of which nobody knows is far worse. The good done by repealing the Silver Purchase act will be more than undone be repealing the tax on State bank issues,

Three indictments have been found against the Goldman woman, who is accused of inciting, to riot. She has been arrested in Philadelphia, and has been extradited and brought to this oits for trial. Her trial ought not to be delayed, for the Anarchists of whom she is a type are sorely in need of a lesson as to their duty as humas beings under a government like curs.

PERSONAL.

E. T. Cressey, who was recently "relieved" from the post of assistant librarian of the Senate, received on the same day the thanks of the Senate for a special service he rendered last year. He had casion to prepare a catalogue of the books in the which involved a search among 40,000 volumes in the basement of the Capitol. While doing this Mr. Cressey unearthed seventy-nine missing volumes of public records, including the missing volumes of public records, including the missing Senate Documents of thirteen Congresses, and the missing House Documents of nine. This discovery makes the Senate library the most complete in the world for reference as to the proceedings of Congress, putting it ahead of the Boston Public Library and the British Museum, hitherto its great rivals.

The Randall Memorial Library, given to the old fown of Stow, Mass., by Miss Belinda Lull Randall, is completed and will be dedicated this week. Miss Randall's gift was in execution of the wishes of her brother, Dr. J. W. Randall, who died last year at the age of seventy-nine. Tablets to the memory of the townspeople who died in the Revolution and in the Rebellion, and commemorating the bicentennial of the town, will be placed in the building.

Mr. D. F. Murphy, the veteran reporter of debates in the Senate, is at Atlantic City recuperating for the work which will begin with the regsession of Congress in December. But Mr. Murphy has not been altogether idle during his vacation. A call was made upon him for information to be used in the debate upon the admission of the appointers of the Governors of Montar of the appointees of the Governors of Montana,
Wyoming and Washington. Without a single book
of reference or memorandum Mr. Murphy gave
with absolute accuracy the name of every man appointed to the Senate by a Governor for the last
fifty years, with a brief synopsis of the action upon
the credentials presented, the names of the speakers when there was debate, the attitude of each and
the final action of the Senate, together with the
date at which each step was taken. It was a remarkable exhibition of the power of a trained memory.

One of the most affecting reunions during the recent encampment of the Grand Army at Indianapolis was that of General Lew Wallace and his men of the 11th Indiana Regiment. About 325 of the members were present. General Wallace was their first colonel and the one who made the regi-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It is proposed to establish an economic museum in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, modelled upon the English museum in London of the same character. There is the foundation for such a museum in exhibits which were deeded to Philadelphia a the time of the Centennial Exhibition; and it is suggested that similar products will soon be obtainable at Chicago upon the closing of the World's

"Oh, give me not diamonds, costly and bright!"
Thus murmured the pride of his soul;
"These gems are but carbon, if science is right,
And I think we'd best take it in coal."

(Washington Star.

Wayne County, Penn., is regretting the loss of nning interest. In 1870 the county was the leading one of the United States in leather The business amounted to \$1,000,000 Now there is only one tannery in

Pelagic sealing stopped?
I wish that meant it all!
The whole thing should be dropped.
The whole thing should be stopped.
That's just the way I feel!
I wish that ne'er a seal
Had ever seen the light;
For just when money's tight
She thinks most of a sack;
She puts me on the rack
Whenever winter comes. We cannot live on crumbs;
Does money grow like plums?
Pelagic sealing stopped?
I want the whole thing dropped!
—(St. Louis Globe-Democrat

The absolutely necessary expenses of a girl who attends the leading women's colleges are said to be: Bryn Mawr, \$475; Vassar, \$400; Smith, 350; Welles-ley, \$850; Women's College of Baltimore, \$800 Mount Holyoke, \$200.

The soda fountains no longer play.

The ice-creams, too, now shirk.

But all the jokes that have an R

Are getting down to work.

(Cleveland Leader.

The bicycle rider and the horse are in close competition for the fastest record. Directum, swift California stallion, trotted half a mile in 1:014, the fastest on record. The same day Tyler, at Hartford, rode his bicycle half a mile in 1:01 2-6, breaking the record for fast riding on the machine In going long distances the bicycle rider easily de-

A Great Success.—Briggs—Do you always call on Miss Twilling in the same suit?
Griggs—Yes; I want to show her father I am economical.
Briggs—I guess you have succeeded. He told me the other day you were the meanest man he ever saw.—(Clothier and Furnisher.

"An Inquiring Admirer" is informed that the part graphs to which he refers are not taken from book, but from a weekly religious journal published in Chicago, called "The Ram's Horn." It contains a large number of such pithy and pointed pare graphs every week.

As I sat a-dreaming.
And thought the world a-seeming,
With nothing true
Or old or new.
A little bee flew nigh me.
And buzzed as he went by me:
"[p] up and do!
"Tis such as you
That makes the world a-seeming."
—(New Church Messenger.

There has been a remarkable revival of interest so many mills closed their doors. A large nun applications have been made to the Massachu setts State Board of Agriculture for its descriptive catalogue of the abandoned farms of that State. It is believed that some of the men who are ou of work think of taking up farming as a means of livelihood. But will a mechanic be a succe farmer?

She had several silver dollars.

And she murmured with a smile,

"I'll hurry now and use them up

Before they're out of style."

—(American Industries.

Wno says the Englishman is a mournful creature and has no interest in amusements? If so how does it happen that the theatres and other places of entertainment in London are large enough to provide sittings at one time for all the inhabitants of Edinburgh, 264,000 in number, and even then there would be 20,000 sittings to spare?

He Was Business.—The piano-organist had put his whole soul into his performance. A small coin was thrown him, and he accepted it with a bow and a smile. Then an expression of doubt swept over his face, and he advanced to within speaking distance.